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G.U. Case May Affect GW Minority Aid

Andy Lapayowker

A federal district court judge ruled this summer that a financial aid program favoring minority students at Georgetown University Law Center (GULC) violated federal civil rights laws. At least partially as a result of the ruling, officials at GW's National Law Center say they will re-examine their financial aid policies.

Georgetown's minority aid plan, which Georgetown's admissions director says is no longer in effect, was attacked by Judge Oliver Gasch as "reverse discrimination on the basis of race, which cannot be justified by a claim of affirmative action."

The suit was filed in September 1975 by J. Michael Flanagan, then a third year law student at Georgetown. Flanagan, who is white, has now graduated and is working for a law firm in Lancaster, Pa.

Judge Gasch's ruling was handed down on July 28. On August 23, a black second year student at Georgetown, Reginald A. Holmes, filed a motion to intervene and become a defendant in the case. He claims that Georgetown has not adequately represented his interests as a minority student. Holmes says that he should be allowed to intervene, even after judgment, because he was unaware of the case until he read newspaper accounts of Judge Gasch's decision. Flanagan has filed a memo opposing Holmes' intervention. Georgetown has not responded. Both Flanagan and Holmes are representing themselves.

Flanagan's suit was based on a 1972 resolution of the GULC faculty calling for 60% of the school's financial aid to be given to minority students. In Flanagan's class, minority students made up about 11% of those enrolled. Judge Gasch held that

this "arbitrary" allocation violated section 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 2000d, which forbids racial discrimination "under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

Judge Gasch said that GULC was brought under the statute because it has used over \$7 million in federal funds to build a new Law Center building.

Georgetown claimed that their program was a valid affirmative action plan which is permitted by HEW regulations promulgated under the Civil Rights Act. Judge Gasch noted that the meaning of affirmative action is not clear, but he said GULC's plan went too far:

"While an affirmative action program may be appropriate to ensure that all persons are afforded the same opportunities, ...it is not permissible when it allocates a scarce resource (be it jobs, housing, or financial aid) in

favor of one race to the detriment of others...Under no circumstances would the defendants' policy of awarding 60% of scholarship aid to the 11% of the students who are in the favored classification be justifiable under the banner of affirmative action."

The G.W. law school has a minority aid program similar to the Georgetown plan. According to Associate Dean W. Wallace Kirkpatrick, the NLC's chief form of aid is the "tuition remission", where part or all of a student's tuition is forgiven. The school has the equivalent of approximately 155 full tuition remissions. Kirkpatrick says that between 90 and 100 (60-65%) are reserved for minority students; the rest are given to students based on scholastic achievement (the amount of the award is based on need). Associate Dean Edward A. Potts says minority students make up about 10% of

the NLC day division enrollment.

Dean Potts says that, at least partially because of the Georgetown case, he will get together with the other deans and the university's affirmative action officer later this year to examine the entire financial aid program. Georgetown's Director of Admissions, David W. Wilmot, says that GULC abandoned its 60% policy in 1975 and that aid there is now dispensed "solely on need."

Dean Potts noted that G.W. may be in a better legal position than Georgetown to maintain its minority aid program because it has accepted less federal aid and G.W. has an early history of discrimination.

Potts says that the NLC receives no direct federal subsidy, but that some of the clinical programs do get federal aid. The school also used federal

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—This Issue is Dedicated to the Memory of Mao Tse-Tung—

The Advocate

Volume 8, Number 1

STUDENT NEWSPAPER OF THE NATIONAL LAW CENTER
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

September 14, 1976

Women's Legal Clinic

Catherine Tinker

Women's activities at the law school focus on two organizations: the Women's Legal Clinic, which provides opportunities for legal work in the areas of pro se divorce and rape law reform; and The Women's Rights Organization, which coordinates speakers, films and other educational/social/support group functions for NLC women and the Women and the Law course.

The Rape Law Reform Project is the largest section of the Women's Legal Clinic. Last year a dozen women researched and drafted a model bill for the District of Columbia on sexual assault. This year the group will publicize the suggested reforms through media and public education, and lobby for passage of the bill. The goal is to achieve interim legislation by the D.C. City Council and ensure inclusion of the sexual assault bill in the new criminal code which Congress must pass for the District of Columbia in 1977. One example of reform occurred this summer with the decision in *Arnold v. U.S.*, 359 A.2d 335 (D.C.1976), which eliminated the corroboration requirement as a necessary element of the crime of rape. Formerly a victim's testimony alone was not enough to obtain a conviction without other proof, such as bruises or semen.

The Rape Law Reform Project works closely with community groups like the Rape Crisis Center and the D.C. Commission on the Status of Women. Plans for this year include a poll of City Council candidates' opinions on the subject of sexual assault and the need for reform of existing rape laws. The results will be released at a press conference before the elections.

Videotapes and public speaking will be arranged to educate

school, church, and community groups about the subject. Members of the group are compiling a bibliography and beginning a study group to discuss sexual assault. A proposed library project is to build a collection of the best of the new material pouring onto the market. For example, Susan Brownmiller's book, *Against Our Will: Men, Women, and Rape* was published

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Moot Court Report

Only 17 people signed up for this fall's upperclass moot court competition. The low turnout occurred despite new incentives for competition added by the faculty; this year one credit is given for full participation in the competition and participation fully satisfies the two credit legal writing requirement.

The topic to be argued this fall is entitled Foreign Bribery Under the Federal Securities Laws. It involves corporate responsibility to disclose payments made to foreign officials in an attempt to forestall the nationalization of an American oil company.

Nine teams will be participating in the competition. First round oral argument will be held October 13th at 8:00 p.m. in Stockton Hall.

The Moot Court Club expects securities lawyers from the government and private practice to serve as judges in the upcoming rounds. The times and places for the competitions will be posted on the Van Vleck notice board in Stockton.

The winners of last spring's first year competition are Richard Sandow and Richard Schimmel. The topic for that competition was the constitutionality of the family viewing hour.

Coming Attractions at GW and DC

- The National Lawyers' Guild is sponsoring a meeting on law student organizing for all area law schools on Wednesday, September 15, at 7:30 at Antioch Law School, 16th Street N.W. Suggestions will be discussed that arose during the Guild's national convention in New Jersey in mid-August.

- A demonstration to stop rent increases and halt evictions will be held at 15th and K Streets, N.W. on Saturday, Sept. 18, at 12 noon. For more information, contact the City-Wide Housing Coalition, 737-3703.

- First Things First is an anti-profit bookstore providing books by, for, and about women in this culture and in other societies. A feminist is needed to join the collective for a year's commitment to work and political study at subsistence pay and flexible hours. The bookstore is located near 18th and Columbia Road, at 2334 Ontario Road, N.W., telephone 234-2722. An open hiring meeting will be held there on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 7:30.

- The National Lawyers' Guild presents a program on Women in Prison. There will be films and a speech by Jill Raymond, who was imprisoned for 14 months for her refusal to testify before a federal grand jury in Lexington, Kentucky. This program will be at the Key Theatre in Georgetown on Tuesday, September 21, at 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Tickets are available at Bread and Roses, the Guild office, First Things First, Lammas, Lambda Rising, and the Key Theatre. For more information, call 483-0380.

- Student tickets are available for plays and concerts at the Kennedy Center and the National Theatre. Tickets may be picked up in advance at the Kennedy Center with valid student I.D. (Limit: one ticket per I.D. but one person may pick up several tickets with several different I.D.s). The National Theatre, Pennsylvania Avenue and 13th Street, N.W., releases student tickets at reduced rates just before the performance begins. Student seating for the current production, *Equus*, will be on the stage.

- Diez y seis de Septiembre is the date of Mexican independence, commemorating the day in 1848 when Hidalgo died giving "el Grito," the cry of independence. A Fiesta Mexicana will be held on Saturday, September 18, from 1-8 p.m. at Catholic University Law School, 620 Michigan Avenue, N.E., sponsored by La Raza/Law

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Prof. Smalls on Law, G.W. and Vietnam

Andy Lopez

Q: Where did you go to school?
A: Tuskegee Institute in Alabama for my B.A., Harvard for my J.D. and Georgetown for my LL.M.

Q: How did you like Harvard?
A: It has a stimulating atmosphere which makes you work hard. While at Harvard I lived in a dorm; around 11 or 12 at night when one would think of bed, I remember looking out my window and seeing all the other

lights on; then I would say to myself "Well, maybe I ought to spend another hour or two studying". This motivates you.

Q: Why are you interested in jurisdiction and procedure?

A: They were my first love and I suppose Charles Alan Wright got me interested in them.

Q: Have you done any work as an attorney?

A: No, not really; I went from law school into the military. I spent two years in the military. I had the 'privilege' of serving in

that war in Vietnam.

Q: Why did you go into the military?

A: I took R.O.T.C. in college and therefore incurred a commitment. During law school I was on extended leave.

I was in the Adjutant General Corps. At that time the Judge Advocate General Corp was asking for a four year commitment and I wasn't prepared to spend four years in the military; in the A.G. Corps I could get by with two.

I spent my first year at Ft. Sam Houston. My job was basically deciding administrative separation cases—people who were trying to get out of the Army by reason of unfitness or unsuitability, or conscientious objector or homosexuality or medical discharges, etc.

A: My introduction to Vietnam was dealing with the riot in the Long Binh Jail. (L.B.J.). Shortly before I got to 'Nam there was that big riot of American prisoners at L.B.J.

Q: What were the reasons for the riot?

A: It was a conspiracy of reasons; an orgy of reasons. There were very tough conditions there.

We were housing some maximum security prisoners in large steel containers which had been used to ship materials to Vietnam. I suspect a lot of people got tired of being kept in those huge steel containers and so when they were brought out into the common area things got out of hand.

There was also a great deal of racial tension and it played a

large role in the riot, but I don't know if one can ever pin down an exact cause. There were a lot of complaints about maltreatment of prisoners by guards.

One of the most difficult assignments I had with respect to that riot was to prepare a letter for the commanding general that would be part of the file that would be sent to the Pentagon. The letter would be used to notify the family of a young man who was killed in that riot. He was beaten to death by some other prisoners with a bunk adapter. As I understand it, he was in prison for sleeping on guard duty.

Q: So after Vietnam you came to D.C.?

A: Actually I came to Washington to work for the Justice Department. When I was in law school I committed myself to the Justice Dept. and then went into the Army. During the year I was in Vietnam the Administration changed and John Mitchell came to power.

So when I came back to Washington some of my friends told me that that wasn't the time to join the Justice Dept. I thought about it, talked to a great many people and decided to renege.

I'm glad I didn't go because shortly after that many young attorneys left the Justice Dept. There was a lot of unhappiness in the Dept. It appeared that lawyers had to pay much more attention to the political implications of what they were doing than prior to Mitchell's arrival. Political considerations became much more important.

Q: After you decided not to work for Justice, what then?

A: I'd been told that before you teach you really ought to practice. My idea was to spend two or three years practicing law

and then enter teaching.

After I reneged on the Justice Department I went down and talked to the executive director of the D.C. Bar Association. I mentioned to him that I really wanted to teach. He told me if you really want to teach you should send your resume to some of the law schools. So I did; that was in October of '69 and American University had an opening in January.

Q: What made you decide to come to G.W.?

A: Well, I spent six years at A.U. and I think that as a first job, that is enough time at one place; at least at this stage in my life the grooming experience of a couple or so institutions seems desirable.

Q: Do you feel ill at ease being the only black professor at the National Law Center?

A: I've heard prophecies of gloom and doom. I've heard all kinds of predictions as to how long I'll last here but I don't pay a great deal of attention to those predictions. I'd rather wait and see what happens.

Q: You've heard predictions that you won't last here?

A: Oh yes, I've heard all kinds of predictions from people.

Q: Generally, what are your feelings towards minority recruitment?

A: I think it's important. I served as Director of Admissions at A.U.'s law school for three years and I'm on the Board of Trustees on the Law School Admissions Council which administers the Law School Admission Test.

I think you have to back off and keep in perspective the kind of country we have here. I don't know that any other country in the world is attempting to bring together as many different racial and ethnic groups into one society as we have.

We have to make a special effort to make this experiment in human co-existence work and I think over the past few years most law schools have been trying. We've seen much greater effort on the part of law schools over the past five years to bring in the various ethnic groups into the mainstream and if law schools see the big picture, if they keep in mind what we're trying to do in this society I think we won't have a problem in the admissions program.

The minority program can have a positive effect in a great many ways.

One of the things I tried to do at A.U. was dealing with that large group of non-minority students in the middle who have been ignored by too many law schools in the past few years—people who had very high undergraduate averages but scored between 550/625 on the LSAT. All of our studies clearly indicate to us that they can do the work and there isn't the slightest doubt about that.

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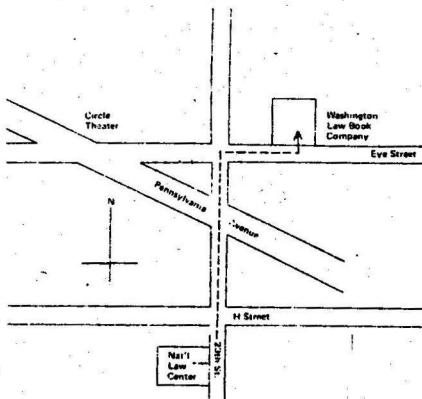
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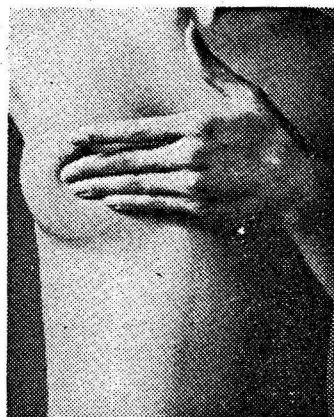
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Prof. Smalls Interviewed

Cont. from pg. 2

Q: What are your feelings in regard to the Georgetown law school case which involved alleged reverse discrimination?

A: It's a tough situation. It seems to me at least, that if we can develop a fair and equitable program with respect to the people in this middle category with lower board scores than the minority program becomes less objectionable. My hope is somehow we can develop programs that will address themselves to

the needs of both groups.

Q: But isn't there a problem when you have a limited number of slots available in law schools? You have to be unfair to someone.

A: It's a tough situation and I'm not sure what the solution is. But we have to look at the problem in its broader context and its historical context also. Hopefully that will help us in resolving the problem. But I do agree with the idea that non-minority students have had a 300 year head start.

I haven't looked at the Georgetown opinion yet, but it's a troublesome thing. I don't see that decision by the district judge as being the end. The Law School Admission Council was not involved in that suit; nor were the ABA and AALS. My guess is that if the case is taken up on appeal many more interested parties will be involved. The Court of Appeals will have a much broader view of the problem and my guess is the outcome will be different.

Q: Do you have any ideas on what this school should do in regard to its minority program?

A: My suggestion is that the law schools should keep on doing what they're doing now—assuming they have an aggressive program.

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funds to build the Jacob Burns law library. A spokesperson for the University Treasurer's office says the library, which was completed in 1967, cost \$1,770,161.42 and that federal assistance totaled \$529,100—about 30%.

Potts also noted that prior to 1954, G.W. law school had a policy of not admitting black students on a full-time basis. In that year, G.W. merged with the old National University law school, which did accept blacks.

SBA: Elections And Parties

Elections will be held Tuesday, September, 28, to select new representatives to the Student Bar Association. The four first year positions are open, and a replacement must be found for a second year position.

First year students will be voting in their Contracts class for a member of their section. Second year day students will be voting for a member at large from the second year day class.

Persons interested in participating may nominate themselves by signing the sheet on the SBA door, Room 101A Bacon.

There will be a picnic in Rock Creek Park Sunday, September 19. Free beer will be served.

There will be a party at Francis Scott Key Hall at 20th and F St. Wednesday, September 22, 1976 at 8:00 p.m. for all G.W. graduate students. There will be entertainment and free wine and cheese.

PHOTOCOPIES:

5 cents per copy

NEWSPAPERS:

from Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Israel, Iran, and Egypt.

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INFORMATION:

Hours: 8:00 am -- 10:00 pm Monday -- Friday
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Gasch GU Decision

Potts says the NLC's current affirmative action plan could be justified because it is overcoming the effects of this past discrimination.

Flanagan, in his suit, asked for money damages of \$3700 and for an injunction to prevent Georgetown from discriminating against him. Judge Gasch ruled only that Georgetown's program violated federal law. He deferred the question of damages or other relief for a future hearing. Injunctive relief is unlikely, however. Flanagan, in a tele-

phone interview, conceded that he no longer has standing to enjoin the school because he is no longer a student.

Georgetown apparently will not appeal the decision until after the issue of damages is settled, on the grounds that Judge Gasch has not rendered an appealable "final order." Both Flanagan and Georgetown's attorney, John S. Miles, indicate that they have discussed further proceedings, but neither would comment about the possibility of a negotiated settlement.

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WINE AND CHEESE PARTY
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(On 20th Street, between F and G Streets)

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Ad Hoc Committee on
Graduate Programming



Women March for ERA

Debby Grayson and
Susan Tomansky

Several hundred people circled the White House on August 28 to demonstrate support for the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. The demonstration, which was followed by an afternoon rally and a Women's fair, marked the end of a two month ERA Vigil kept in front of the White House. The vigil and the day's events were sponsored by the National Organization for Women.

The events commemorated an earlier vigil kept by suffragettes, led by Alice Paul in 1919. Rally speakers pointed in example to these earlier feminists labelled "suffs" by their opponents, who chained themselves to the White House fence and upon arrest, endured forced feedings and incarceration in D.C.'s jails. Some women acknowledged these efforts by wearing period costumes and displaying historical banners announcing "Alice Paul We're Back".

The modern 24 hour vigil began July 4 and ended August 28 in celebration of Women's Suffrage Day.

Rally speaker Gloria Steinem noted that today's ERA supporters face a situation similar to that of the suffragettes. Like both Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford, who say they support ERA, Woodrow Wilson had given verbal support to women's voting rights, but had not backed up his words with the necessary political muscle. "When is Jimmy Carter going to call Mayor Daley," Steinem quipped.

The demonstration and rally marked the start of a big push to

see ERA enacted by the end of the year. Ratification by four states by March 1979 will add this amendment to the Constitution. Organizers for ERA intend to pursue conventional tactics such as lobbying until the end of 1976. If unsuccessful the strategy will be broadened to include more radical means such as economic boycotts. Boycotts would be aimed at the major industries of hold-out states. To illustrate this idea, Wilma Scott Heidi, former NOW president, urged that Florida be told, "California oranges taste much sweeter since they ratified the ERA."

The crowd was composed of supporters of all ages from Gray Panthers to children. It was predominately white, as noted by Anita Shelton, Executive Director of the Committee on Household Employees. She emphasized the importance of ERA to black women who she called "the" most oppressed and "most underpaid" segment of the working population. She claimed the economic oppression kept many black and working women away from the rally.

Support and greetings from Betty Ford came by telegraph. Ford promised that as ERA supporters kept their vigil outside the White House, she was keeping her vigil inside the White House.

A women's fair was held during the afternoon to disseminate information about women's activities in the Washington area. Groups represented included women's activist groups, feminist publications and labor organizations.

GW Law Library Rated Among Nation's Lowest

James Hambleton

A recently published survey shows that the George Washington Law Library ranks 156th out of 158 libraries in the book dollars spent per student enrolled.

This annual survey of law school libraries, appearing in 69 *Law Library Journal* 128, the official publication of the American Association of Law Libraries, shows that the \$69 spent per student at G.W. is lower than the amount spent by all approved law schools in the country, except two—Denver University and Suffolk University (Boston). Other local law schools have much higher per student figures: \$93 at Georgetown, \$103 at Catholic, \$155 at American, and a high of \$428 per student at Howard.

While the figures for schools with a small enrollment, such as Howard, tend to be inflated, a truer comparison of how poorly G.W. ranks nationally can be made among schools with the approximate enrollment of G.W. Disregarding library collection size, there are about fifteen schools with G.W.'s student make-up; that is, over 1,000 students divided into both day and evening divisions.

Of this group, G.W. ranks next to the bottom in per student expenditures. The average spent by these large schools is \$144 per student, or over twice the \$69 G.W. figure.

Nor is this dollars-per-student figure the only figure which points up the inadequacy of the library budget. There are three other law schools in the country with about the same statistical profile as George Washington. These schools, Wayne State (Detroit), Loyola University of Los Angeles, and St. John's University (New York), have approximately the same number of students in both day and evening divisions and the same size libraries.

Of the four schools, which should have similar book budgets, G.W.'s is by far the lowest figure. Loyola's expenditure in fiscal 1975-76 for library materials is \$167,318; Wayne State has budgeted \$160,000, while St. John's has set aside \$155,200. More than \$50,000 lower is the G.W. budget for library materials: a mere \$105,000.

For comparison, Georgetown, with a collection larger by 40,000 volumes, a third larger than that of G.W., has over twice as much money as its fiscal '75-'76 budget: a total of \$212,000.

Seen in a five year historical perspective, the plight of the law library is even more serious. The following chart shows that, far from growing to meet the legal information explosion, the law

school has let the library wither from lack of financing:

| FY | Budget | Vols. Added |
|---------|-----------|-------------|
| 1970-71 | \$101,467 | 6,785 |
| 1971-72 | \$93,532 | 7,387 |
| 1972-73 | \$109,432 | 9,390 |
| 1973-74 | \$128,000 | 6,500 |
| 1974-75 | \$97,535 | 5,500 |
| 1975-76 | \$105,000 | — |

From the 1973-74 to the 1974-75 fiscal years, over \$30,000 was cut from the budget, a slash of almost 25%. The 1975-76 budget is still 20% less than the 1973-74 figure. The cost of library materials has increased during this period roughly 18%. So while costs of materials and upkeep have been steadily rising, funding for the library has been steadily dwindling. Simply maintaining the present collection, much less expanding it, will be difficult with the current budget.

During the same three year period which saw such a dramatic drop in library spending, tuition has increased 15%, from \$89.50 per hour to \$102.75 per student hour. Students are certainly paying more for less.

The A.A.L.S. annual survey of law school libraries also highlighted another area where the G.W. Law Library is critically weak: in number of professional staff. A charter member of the American Association of Law Schools, G.W. now barely meets the A.A.L.S. requirements for certification.

The A.A.L.S. Executive Committee Regulations state that in collections over 60,000 volumes (G.W.'s is over twice as large), the librarian should be provided

with "at least" three professional assistants. (Rule 8.3b, A.A.L.S. Regulations). With four, then, the bare minimum for professional staffing, the G.W. Law Library fields a professional staff of...four.

A look at the recent past again points up an historic anomaly. In 1971, there were 5.5 professionals on duty; in 1973, there were 6.5, and in 1974 only 6. This year the number has dropped to four. Again, with more work to do, the budget cutters have pared down the library staff to the barest minimum. Progress in library service cannot be made without adequate staff. The only consolation is that staff size cannot be further cut without jeopardizing the law school's accreditation.

A comparison of other law libraries with the same size book collection as G.W. underscores the poor position the library staffing holds. Of the fifteen schools of matching size, ten have larger professional staffs, two have staffs of the same size, and only two have smaller staffs.

A much more condemning figure, though, is the one for hours of operation when professional law librarians are on duty. Here again, the G.W. Law Library ranks at the bottom, among the lowest in the nation, and, in fact, does not meet the minimum A.A.L.S. recommendations.

The A.A.L.S. states that "a member school conducting a night division should provide adequate professional library service during the evening period." (Rule 8.3d, A.A.L.S. Regulations) G.W. does not begin to

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All persons are encouraged to voice their opinions through Letters to the Editor. Submissions must be typed in double space and must be signed by the writer.

The Advocate reserves the right to edit letters to conform to spatial limitations. Writers will be contacted should editing become necessary.

The Advocate

THE ADVOCATE

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Contributors: Debby Grayson, Susan Tomansky, T.A. Coons, Andrew Lapayowker, James Hambleton

Placement Interviews

Lynn Hiner

Second and third year students who plan to participate in the Fall Interviewing Program through the Placement Office are advised that the first interviews will begin on September 24, 1976. The first date for submission of resumes was September 10 since we mail all resumes to the interviewers two weeks prior to their interview date. Hopefully, all of you have your resumes in order. Unfortunately, last year some of the students missed out on the first interviews due to the fact that they didn't have copies available early enough.

Student copies of the interview schedule and the instructions as to the procedures are available in the Placement Office. The firm resumes and sign up sheets will be located in Bacon Hall 200C until the actual interviews begin. Watch the

Placement Office bulletin board in Stockton Hall for further notices and various information concerning the interviews.

I will conduct a discussion on the art of being interviewed on Friday, September 17, 1976 at 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. in Stockton Room 22. Pertinent materials will be available for student pick-up.

On Thursday, September 23 at 4 p.m. in Stockton Room 10 a panel of five attorneys from the Northern Virginia Young Lawyers Section will discuss legal careers available in the suburbs. Each attorney will discuss his or her own particular type of practice including small firm, large firm and City Attorney's Office.

If you have any questions, please stop by our office—that is what we are here for—to help you.

Study Bares Poor Quality of Library

Cont. from pg. 4

meet this recommendation, being staffed a mere 45 hours per week by professionals. The latest a professional librarian stays on duty is 6 p.m. This helps night students little, since they do most of their research evenings after class or on weekends.

Other law schools with evening divisions far outdistance the G.W. Law Library in hours of professional service which they provide. Of the fifteen schools with a similar student enrollment (over 1000, day and night divisions), only one offers the poor number of hours of service that G.W. does. There are only three libraries whose hours of professional operation number less than fifty hours per week. In contrast, there are also three law libraries with professional staffing more than eighty hours per week.

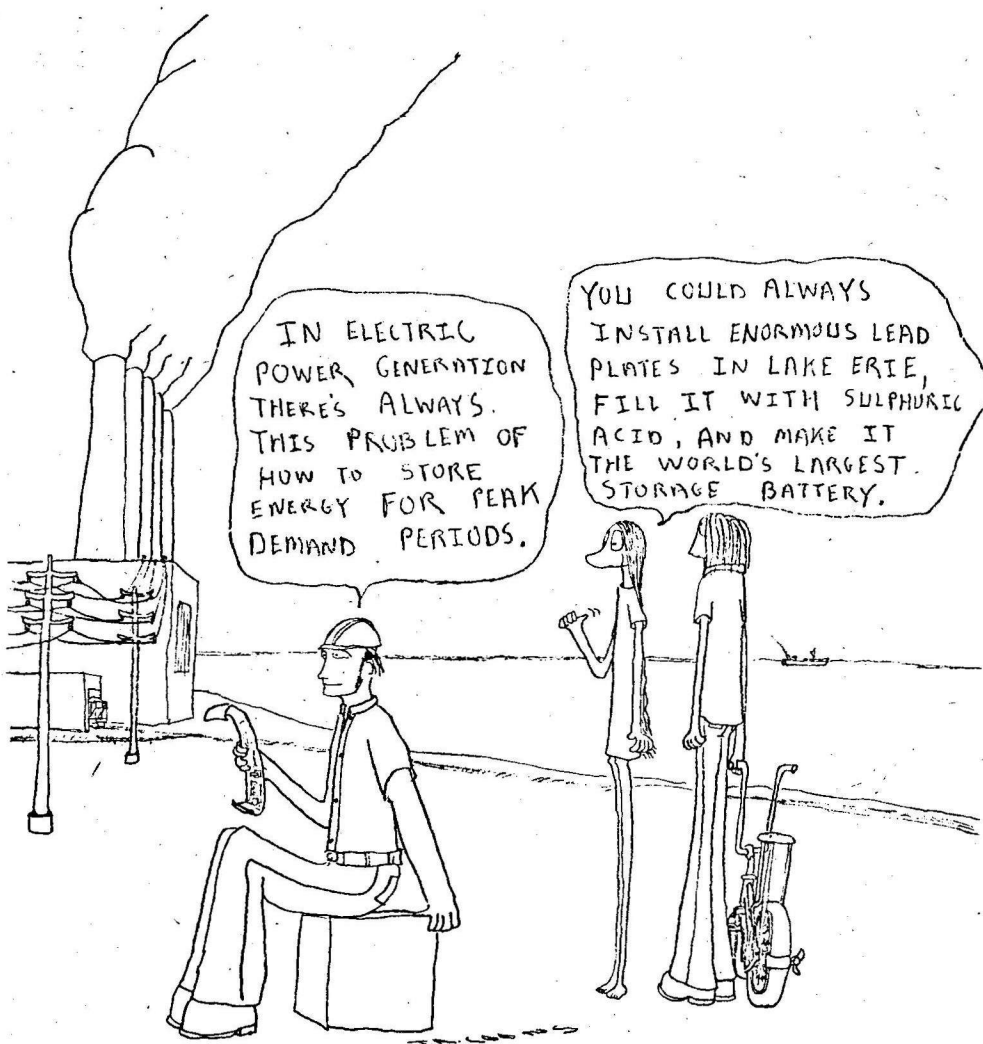
The average number of hours for professional staffing is 67, far more than G.W.'s lowly 45. Night students at G.W. receive the poorest library service of any large night school in the country. Georgetown, on the other hand, betters the national average with professional staff on duty a total of 68 hours per week.

The G.W. Law Library, then, ranks among the lowest in the country as far as book-dollars-per-student budgeted and hours of service of its professional staff.

It has been argued that there is no need to fund a comprehensive law library because of the ready availability of legal resources at other law libraries in the city.

This argument, however, is specious. A well stocked, well funded law library is a necessity for a good law school and a prerequisite for a good legal education. This fact is emphasized by the attention given law school libraries in the A.A.L.S. requirements for accreditation. It now appears that G.W. barely meets these requirements in some areas. Though G.W. is in no real danger of losing its A.A.L.S. certification due to the weaknesses of the library, if better funding is not provided, library service and resources will continue to deteriorate.

As the situation now stands, G.W. law students get less in library service for their tuition dollar than almost any other law students in the country. Evening division students, especially, are denied the professional library help needed to aid them in effectively learning legal research. The quality of a law school is often reflected by the quality of its law library, which, in turn, is determined by the resources allocated to library maintenance and growth. At G.W., the quality of the law school is threatened by the continued neglect shown its law library.



GW Pro Se Divorce Clinic

Cont. from pg. 1

ed just last year but already is the standard political analysis of the meaning of rape to women and our society.

The pro se divorce clinic operates on referrals from the Legal Aid bureau and offers

extensive screening and evaluation of a client's circumstances to decide whether pro se is available or advisable. It is a remedy best suited to the well-educated middle class or situations where there are no major custody or property disputes and both parties are amenable and present. If the situation seems suitable for proceeding pro se, the law students help the client follow all the necessary steps. If complications arise where court protection of the client's rights is deemed necessary or the requirements for pro se divorce cannot be met, one of the clinic's supervising attorneys may appear in court on behalf of the client.

The Women's Legal Clinic is located in 103 Bacon Hall in the northwest corner of the Legal Aid Bureau. Messages may be left on the desk or telephoned to 676-7274. The Rape Law Re-

form Project meets regularly on Tuesdays at 5:15 p.m. in Room B-1 of Stockton Hall. Copies of the model bill are available in the Women's Legal Clinic.

The Women's Rights Organization is considering speakers like Susan Brownmiller, a women's film festival, and other programs in conjunction with the University's women's group. Within the law school there is a need for child care for the growing number of women with children who may need to spend evenings at the library or in classes and meetings. Another proposal is a big sister program to match incoming students with 2nd and 3rd year women able to offer support and advice on survival in law school. Communication with the Women's Rights Organization is through the Women's Legal Clinic desk in Bacon 103.



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Student Conduct Guidelines

The following is a reprint of a University publication, The Student Conduct Guidebook. Copies are available at the Office of the Vice-President for Student Affairs, 4th floor, Rice Hall.

PART I RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

The following rights and freedoms are set forth in the *Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities* adopted by the Board of Trustees in 1970. All rights are subject to the condition that their exercise conforms to federal and local law as well as University regulations.

A. Freedom of Expression

Student organizations and individual students are free to examine and discuss all questions of interest to them, to express opinions publicly and privately, and to support causes by orderly means.

B. Freedom from Discrimination

The University is opposed to discrimination based on race, color, creed, sex or national origin.

C. Right to Self-Government

Students have the right to form and democratically elect their governing bodies as a means to participate in discussion of issues and problems facing the academic community. The governing bodies will function as representatives of the student to the administration and faculty of the University. The electorate of a University-wide student government will consist of the entire student body.

D. Right to Assemble

Students have the right to assemble, to select speakers, and to discuss issues of their choice.

E. Freedom of Student Association

Students are free to organize and join organizations to promote their common and lawful interests.

F. Freedom of the Press

The student press and media will be free of censorship and advance approval of copy. Editors and managers of student publications or broadcast stations will be free from arbitrary suspension and removal because of student, faculty, administrative, or public disapproval of editorial policy or content. Only for proper and stated causes will editors and managers be subject to removal and then by orderly and prescribed procedures.

G. Freedom of Speech

Student organizations and individual students have the right to distribute pamphlets, collect names for petitions, and conduct orderly demonstrations provided these actions are not disruptive of normal University functions, or do not encompass the physical takeover or occupation of buildings, offices, classrooms, hallways, or other parts of buildings without authorization of the University.

PART II THE UNIVERSITY JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The GWU Judicial System for Non-Academic Student Discipline was established in January, 1971 by the Board of Trustees and is based on fundamental rights and obligations defined for students as campus citizens in the *Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities*. The Judicial System defines specific ranges of sanctions for violations of University discipline regulations, and provides a limited jurisdiction for adjudication of issues not involving a disciplinary violation. The System is composed of two special courts, one trial body and two appellate bodies of all-campus jurisdiction, and a standing Committee on the Judicial System which supervises overall policy.

Students are appointed to all hearing bodies in the system by the President of the University. The Committee on the Judicial System recommends to the President appointments to the Residence Hall Court, the Student Court, and the Student-Faculty Committee on Appeals. The University Parking Committee recommends to the President appointments to the Student Traffic Court. The terms of appointment are for one year, beginning in Spring.

The functioning of the judicial system is explained in greater detail in the Judicial Document and the Special Court Charters, copies of which can be obtained in the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs, 4th Floor, Rice Hall.

RESIDENCE HALL COURT (A Special Court)

The recently established Residence Hall Court is composed of five students who live in GW dormitories. It has jurisdiction over allegations that a resident student has committed a violation in or around any Residence Hall and allegations by a resident student that his or her hall government or the Residence Hall Association has exceeded its powers. The Court may impose sanctions in disciplinary cases up to expulsion of a student from the residence halls. Special rules of procedure are part of the Court's Charter. Appeals from the Residence Hall Court are submitted to the Student Court.

STUDENT TRAFFIC COURT (A Special Court)

This Court is composed of five students, all of whom must be registered for parking during their term of office. The Court considers offenses for which a ticket was issued by the Parking Office as well as adjudications of other parking matters referred by the University Parking Committee. It may both impose and reduce prescribed fines or suspensions of parking privileges. Special rules of organization and procedure accompany the Student Traffic Court Charter. Appeals from the Court are made to the Student Court.

STUDENT COURT

The Student Court is composed of five students and a non-voting Law Advisor, who is a law professor. In addition to hearing appeals from Special Courts, it has original jurisdiction over charges of any violation of University regulations where a sanction other than permanent expulsion or suspension for one year or more is requested by the University Representative (Prosecutor). With its consent, the Student Court may also consider non-disciplinary cases (e.g. student organization disputes) under certain circumstances. Appeals from the Student Court are to the Student-Faculty Committee on Appeals.

Student-Faculty Committee on Appeals

This committee is composed of four students and four faculty members. It has original jurisdiction over all cases in which the University Representative certifies that permanent expulsion or suspension for more than one year may be appropriate as a penalty. Appeals from the Committee are to the Presidential Appeals Board.

Presidential Appeals Board

The Presidential Appeals Board is composed of four faculty members. It is the final appellate body for disciplinary matters short of the Board of Trustees.

Committee on the Judicial System

This permanent committee is composed of three faculty members and three students. The students are the Chairperson of the Student Court, a student member of the Student-Faculty Committee on Appeals, and a student from the campus at-large. The Committee has overall responsibility for the functioning of the Judicial System. It assists in the selection of Court members, reports to the Faculty Senate on the work of the Judicial System and recommends procedural and policy changes in the Judicial System.

PART III CONDUCT GUIDELINES

A student's conduct in the University should be governed always by respect for the rights of others. Within that framework, the following types of conduct are unacceptable at the University.

1. Depriving others of their rights

Students are free to express themselves in any manner they wish, within the limitation that when such expression prevents another student, faculty member or anyone else from expressing himself or herself, then that conduct is unacceptable.

2. Damaging another person's property or University property

Intentional destruction of property is unacceptable conduct. Accidental damage may also occur, and though not as serious as intentional damage, the University expects that the student causing the damage will compensate the owner for the loss of the property.

3. Physical harm to another

Resort to the use of physical force to resolve a dispute is unacceptable. Similarly, the threat to use such force is unacceptable, in that such threat tends to inhibit the free expression of ideas.

4. Violations of the law

The University is a part of the larger community and students enjoy no special status in that community. As citizens, they retain their full rights and, likewise, they are also expected to obey all federal and local laws, including drug laws. The University cannot and will not protect students from the consequences of law violations.

The University, on the other hand, is not a law enforcement instrument which actively seeks to investigate its members. However, if a student has been found guilty of the type of violation which would put her or his status in the University under question, an internal disciplinary action may be undertaken.

PART IV PROCEDURAL RIGHTS AND GUIDELINES

The prevailing rule in matters of student discipline is that of common sense, rather than excessive legalism.

A. Procedural rights

Certain procedural rights are guaranteed to a student in any University disciplinary proceeding in which he or she stands to bear significant injury, such as expulsion, suspension, permanent reprimand, or other stigmatizing action. A student subject to such disciplinary action is in danger of injury to reputation, opportunity to learn, and earning power. The student should therefore have full protection of her or his rights. Those rights are as follows:

1. The right to notice of charges whenever any formal action is initiated. That notice is given within a reasonably prompt period and with enough information so that the student may reasonably investigate the charge and prepare a defense.

The time and place for each hearing is fixed by the court or hearing body through its presiding officer, and notice of time and place is mailed or delivered to each person involved at least three days in advance.

2. The right to confront and question any witnesses appearing against him or her, to produce witnesses on her or his own behalf, to present evidence, to know prior to the hearing the contents of and the names of the authors of any written statements which may be introduced against him or her, and to reply to any such statements.

3. The right not to be compelled to be a witness against herself or himself or to have his or her silence taken as an indication of guilt.

4. The right to a decision based upon evidence which is clear and convincing to the decision-maker. However, rules of evidence in courts of law shall not as such be applied. All matters upon which the decision of a court or hearing body may be based must be introduced into evidence at the hearing. The presiding officer of the court or hearing body is the judge of the importance of the evidence offered, and conformity to legal rules of evidence is not required.

5. The right not to be punished or censured unless the decision-maker is strongly persuaded that the student is guilty.

6. The right to be accompanied in all proceedings by an advisor (student, faculty, or other) of her or his own choosing, and at his or her own expense, or if such an advisor is unavailable, a student or faculty member provided by the hearing body.

7. The right to have the option of a public hearing unless the hearing body determines that a public hearing would unduly and adversely affect the proceedings.

8. The right to appeal decisions to a higher authority or hearing body within the administrative processes provided.

a. Who May Appeal. Any student subjected to a significant injury, and any party whose interests are significantly prejudiced or injured by an order of a hearing body may appeal to the next higher body.

b. Appeal as a Matter of Right. A student who receives a penalty of expulsion, suspension or permanent reprimand may appeal the decision as a matter of right.

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9. The right to have her or his case processed without harmful delay. Unreasonable delay on the part of any court or hearing body will result in the processing of the case by the next higher hearing body.

10. The right to retain her or his status. Following an alleged act of student misconduct, and until disposition of the charges, the status of a student shall not be altered or her or his right to be present on campus and to attend classes suspended, except for reasons relating to his or her physical or emotional safety and well-being or for reasons relating to the safety and well-being of other students, faculty, or University property, or for reasons relating to the protection of the normal functions of the University.

B. Sanctions

The following sanctions may be applied to individual students or student organizations under the University Judicial System:

1. **Admonition:** An oral statement to a student that he or she is violating or has violated institution rules.

2. **Warning:** Notice, orally or in writing, that continuation or repetition of conduct found wrongful, within a period of time stated in the warning or in the indefinite future, may be cause for more severe disciplinary action.

3. **Censure:** A written reprimand for violation of specified regulations, including the possibility of more severe disciplinary sanctions in the event of the finding of a violation of any institution regulation within a stated period of time or in the indefinite future.

4. **Disciplinary Probation:** Exclusion from participation in privileged or extracurricular institution activities as set forth in the notice for a period of time. For a determinate period students may be placed on probation, violations of which may result in suspension or expulsion or other disciplinary action.

5. **Fine:** Payment of money not specifically related to damage caused.

6. **Restitution:** Reimbursement for damage to or misappropriation of property. This may take the form of appropriate service or other compensation.

7. **Suspension:** Exclusion from classes or other privileges or activities as set forth in the notice for a definite period of time not to exceed two years.

8. **Expulsion:** Termination of student status for an indefinite period. The conditions of readmission, if any, shall be stated in the order of expulsion.

9. (Student organizations only) **Administrative termination:** Termination of recognition of an organization with a ban on its activity on campus. This differs from **Expulsion** in that it is not punitive in character.

Appendix

The following are the principal regulations governing student conduct and are quoted from the various official University documents. In some instances, the full text of the regulation has not been included. The documents themselves are available at the Office of the Vice-President for Student Affairs, 4th floor, Rice Hall. The document from which the regulation is quoted is listed in parenthesis at the beginning of the regulation.

I. General

A. Non-punitive administrative actions (Section 223.7 Judicial System)

In the course of University administration, faculty and administrators may take actions that have some coloring of punitive action but which, in fact, are not taken with intent to punish the student. Actions of this kind are necessary to the reasonable operation of the University, but care must be exercised that they do not become devices for avoiding the safeguards established to avoid unfair, arbitrary or capricious invasions of student rights.

An example is the refusal to re-enroll a student with unpaid indebtedness to the University. Another example would be the refusal to re-enroll a student with incapacitating psychological disturbances. Another example would be the requirement that a student pay for damage to University property caused by his negligence. These examples are illustrative, not a comprehensive description of these inherent administrative powers. These actions are not governed by the disciplinary procedures of the *Statement of Student Rights* or by the Judicial System.

B. Non-judicial punishment (Section 223.8 Judicial System)

In the course of University administration, faculty and administrators may take actions that are punitive in character but which are not so serious as to justify referral to the Judicial System. An example is the power of a member of the faculty to control conduct in his classroom. Another example is the withdrawal of privileges upon an administrative determination of misconduct, such as library privileges or the privilege of using the Marvin Center for individuals or organizations that do not conform to the regulations of the Center. Actions of this kind are necessary to the reasonable operation of the University, but care must be exercised that they do not become devices for avoiding the safeguards established to avoid unfair, arbitrary or capricious invasions of student rights.

Actions taken under such inherent power may give rise to complaints or appeals to the Judicial System, the President, the Board of Trustees, or some appropriate Faculty Senate Committee, such as the Committee on Professional Ethics and Academic Freedom, when the student feels that the administrative punishment imposed upon him violated the protections afforded him under the *Statement of Student Rights* or under this Resolution. Whether the administrative punishment was proper or not will often depend not upon the sanction alone but upon a configuration of factors, including the nature of the offense, the nature of the sanction, the situation in which the conduct occurred, and in which the sanction was imposed.

C. Right to Change Rules (University Catalogue)

The University and its various colleges, schools, and divisions reserve the right to modify or change requirements, rules and fees. Such regulations shall go into force whenever the proper authorities may determine.

D. Right to Dismiss Students (University Catalogue)

The right is reserved by the University to dismiss or exclude any student from the University, or from any class or classes, whenever, in the interest of the student or the University, the University Administration deems it advisable.

II. Freedom of Expression

A. University commitment (Board of Trustees Resolution—October 19, 1968)

The George Washington University affirms its traditional commitment to freedom of expression (a) by continuing to permit business and government organizations which are recruiting employees to conduct their activities at designated places on campus, and (b) by placing no obstacle to students who may wish to protest the presence of such recruiters, provided, however, that such protests shall be orderly and shall not impede or disrupt the recruiter in his activities.

The University affirms its place as a forum for the free exchange of ideas (a) by assuring that guests invited to speak on this campus at duly scheduled meetings shall have the right to appear and to be heard, and (b) by sanctioning the freedom of students to express dissent from the view of the speaker, provided, however, that that expression of dissent be orderly and nonobstructive.

The University distinguishes between orderly protest and resistance-by-obstruction; it accepts the former as a legitimate expression of dissent while rejecting the latter as an abridgment of the freedoms of the individuals who may be its object.

B. Pamphlets, petitions and demonstrations (Section IV-D: *Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities*)

Student organizations and individual students shall have the right to distribute pamphlets, collect names for petitions, and conduct orderly demonstrations provided these actions are not disruptive of normal University functions, or do not encompass the physical takeover or occupation of buildings, offices, classrooms, hallways, or other parts of buildings without authorization of the University, whether or not University functions are performed in them at that time.

(Board of Trustees Resolution—October 19, 1968)

In the event a demonstration at this University exceeds the bounds of free assembly and lawful advocacy, and demonstrators are engaging in unlawful acts which cause or imminently threaten injury to persons or property, or which obstruct or interfere with normal and necessary University activities, the Board of Trustees affirms the authority of the President, or other University officials designated to act in his absence, to take such reasonable steps, if possible after consultation with the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate and the President of the Student Body, as are required to restore and preserve order; including, if deemed necessary and appropriate, suspension of students or faculty engaging in such acts, and use of such law enforcement personnel as are needed to effect the removal, arrest, and prosecution of law violators. Any such suspension shall be reviewed by an appropriate tribunal as soon after order is restored as is practically possible.

C. Disruption of University functions (Board of Trustees Resolution—January 16, 1969)

Any member of the University (including as members of the University all persons having a formal connection with the University) who

- (1) engages in conduct that unreasonably obstructs teaching, research, and learning; or
- (2) unreasonably obstructs free access to members of the University buildings; or
- (3) disobeys general regulations of the University; or
- (4) damages University property or injures members or guests of the University

may be punished for his conduct by dismissal from the University, or by some lesser disciplinary action, through procedures established within the University for the government of its members.

D. Political activities (Resolution approved by the President, October, 1970)

- (1) Neither the name nor seal of the University or any of its schools or institutions should be used on letters or other written material intended for political purposes, or activities.
- (2) No University office and no faculty or staff member's office should be used as a return mailing address for the solicitation of funds for political purposes, or the solicitation of endorsement of candidates for public office, or support for proposed legislation.
- (3) In political correspondence, the University title of a Faculty or staff member should be used only for identification and only when accompanied by a statement that the individual is speaking for himself and not as a representative of the University.
- (4) Whenever University duplicating machines, computers, or other equipment or supplies are used for political or other non-University purposes, their use must be fully compensated for from private funds.
- (5) No office employee nor other employees of the University should be asked to perform tasks in any way related to political activities while on regular duty.
- (6) In no case should any action be taken which might implicate the University in any political activities.
- (7) In furtherance of the philosophy expressed in this resolution, the University has granted permission for recognized student organizations to use assigned University facilities for political activities in support of candidates for public office when such activities are directed within and for the University community.

III. Prohibited Conduct for Individual Students

A. Violations of Law, Including Laws Proscribing Certain Drugs (Board of Trustees Resolution—October 19, 1968)

The University cannot condone violations of law, including violation of those laws which proscribe possession, use, sale, or distribution of certain drugs. Members of the academic community should know that administrative action, which may include dismissal from the residence halls, revocation of other privileges, or suspension or dismissal from the University, may be taken in order to protect the interests of the University and the rights of others.

B. Physical Harm to Another (Section 224.5 Judicial System)

A student who physically injures another member of the University community or some person on campus, whether the injury is by design or incidental to conduct otherwise in violation of University rules, regulations or custom, may be punished by application of any of the sanctions provided in the University Judicial System.

C. Possession of firearms (Facilities Use Policy)

It is prohibited to possess firearms, explosives, or other weapons on the premises of the University without the explicit authorization of the University, whether or not a federal or state license to possess the same has been issued to the possessor.

D. Unauthorized entry (Facilities Use Policy)

It is prohibited to enter, without express or implied permission, onto the premises or into any facility or office; to refuse to vacate any University facility; to refuse to cease any unauthorized activity; to refuse to produce identification after being requested to do so by an Administrative Officer of the University, or by University Security Personnel; or to remain without authorization in any facility after closing hours.

E. Falsification of University records (University Catalogue)

If a student knowingly makes a false statement or conceals material information on an application for admission, registration card, or any other University document, his registration may be cancelled. If such falsification is discovered after the student has established an academic record at the University, he may be subject to dismissal from the University. Such a student will be ineligible (except by special action of the faculty) for subsequent registration in the University.

F. Misuse of University identification (Student Identification Card Regulations)

(1) The Student Identification Card (with picture) and the Current Registration Card are not transferable. The owner will be called upon to account for any fraudulent use of the cards and will be subject to discipline by the University authorities if he has aided such fraudulent use. The cards will be forfeited if the student to whom it is issued allows any other person to use it.

(2) The Current Registration Card will not be honored unless completed in full and signed in ink, and the holder agrees to identify himself by Student Identification Card, signature, or otherwise, when requested to do so by an agent of the University.

(3) At the end of each semester, or upon the owner's withdrawal from the University, all rights and privileges related to the two cards automatically cease, and in the event of withdrawal, the current registration card must be surrendered to the Office of the Dean of the school in which the student is enrolled or to the Office of the Dean of Students.

(4) Both cards must be presented upon request of any University official or agent in the normal conduct of University business or service.

G. Animals in University buildings (Facilities Use Policy)

No animals (including, but not limited to, dogs, cats or birds) are allowed in any University building, with the exception of seeing-eye dogs.

IV. Conduct While Not on Campus (Section VI: *Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities*)

In their off-campus lives, in matters not related to University functions, students shall not be considered under the control of the University, nor shall the University or its student governments be held responsible for the off-campus activities or personal conduct of its individual students.

No disciplinary action shall be taken by the University against a student for engaging in such off-campus activities as political campaigning, picketing or participating in public demonstrations subject to the provisions of the paragraph below.

Students who violate a local ordinance or any law risk the legal penalties prescribed by civil authorities. Not every conviction under the law is for an offense with which an educational institution must concern itself. Nevertheless, the University may impose sanctions based on such conviction when University functions or the safety or security of the University community may be affected.

V. Guidelines for Student Organizations

A. Recognition and registration (Section IV-B(2): *Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities*)

All student organizations shall be registered and recognized in accordance with University regulations. Registration or recognition may be withheld or withdrawn from organizations which violate University regulations. Registration and recognition procedures shall require identification of responsible officers and all non-University members, but shall not otherwise require membership lists except as such lists may be required to insure that the organization observe the regulations below.

B. Membership (Rules Governing Registration and Recognition of Student Organizations)

Membership shall be composed of students enrolled in The George Washington University, and George Washington faculty, staff, or alumni advisors. Participation in the activities of registered campus organizations may be open to persons outside the University community, provided that such persons do not vote or hold office in campus organizations.

C. Discrimination (Board of Trustees Resolution—October 19, 1968, as amended, January 18, 1973)

The George Washington University is opposed to discrimination based on race, color, creed, sex, or national origin. Such discrimination may have appeared in campus organizations in the past. In the future, however, no organization can be recognized or supported by the University unless it provides continued assurance of nondiscrimination in membership practices and in intent considered adequate by relevant committees and officers of the University.

Things To Come

Cont. from pg. 1

Students of D.C. There will be carnival games, food, beer, and mariachi music. Admission is 25 cents, children free. The Fiesta will be a celebration of the significance of Mexican Independence Day to the growth of Chicano political and cultural awareness. In addition, the Fiesta will be a fundraiser for a proposed law review on the problems of Spanish-speaking communities in America.

• Jewish High Holiday services will be held on campus for Rosh Hashshona and Yom Kippur. For further information call the Hillel Foundation, 338-4747.

• Fred Grabowsky, Bar Counsel for the Disciplinary Board of the D.C. Bar Association will speak on the ethical considerations involved in everyday practice of law in the District of Columbia. The speech will be held Tuesday, September 21st in the George Washington University Alumni House at 714 21st Street beginning at 8 p.m.

• Help support a worthy cause —OUR OWN PLEASURE! The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) has released two recordings of greats from the '30's and '40's: *Tea Pad Songs* by jazz greats, Gene Krupa, Fats Waller and Teddy Wilson and *Reefer Songs* featuring Ella Fitzgerald, Benny Goodman, and Cab Calloway. NORML also offers T-shirts, bumper stickers, marijuana pins, and *A Child's Garden of Grass*. All proceeds go towards the reform of marijuana laws. Write 2317 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

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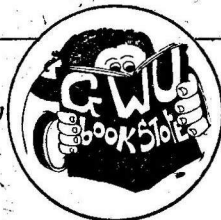
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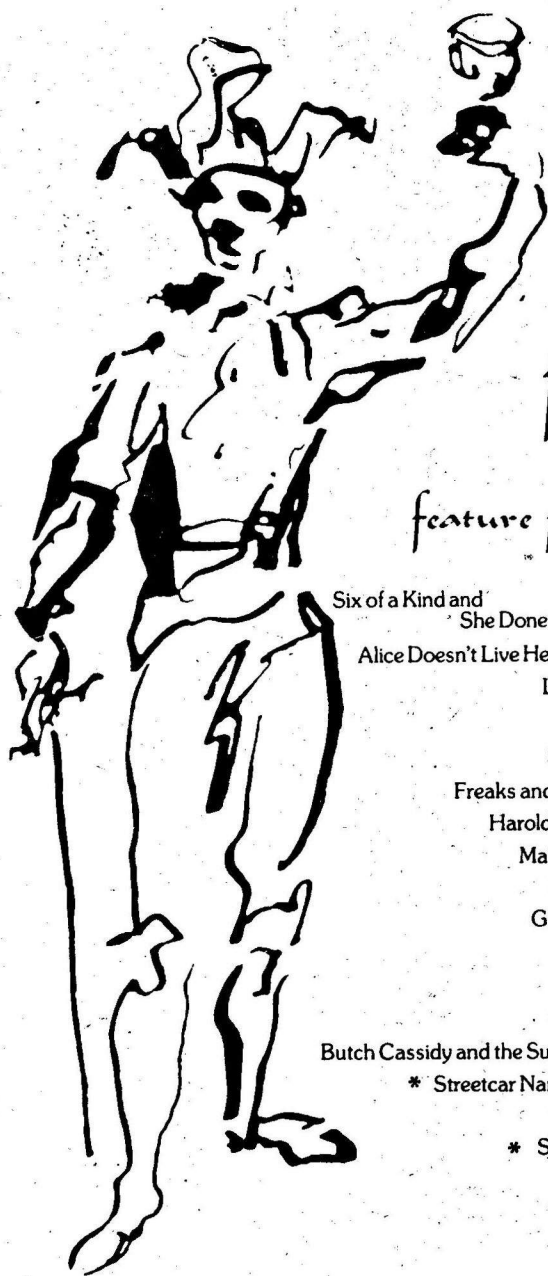
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films

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Six of a Kind and She Done Him Wrong 16
Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore 17
Le Sex Shop 23

OCT.

Soul to Soul 1
Freaks and Cat People 8
Harold and Maude 15
Maltese Falcon 16
Spellbound 22
Gay Divorcee 28
Exorcist 29

NOV.

* Persona 5
Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid 12
* Streetcar Named Desire 13
King Kong 19
* Swept Away 20

DEC.

Nashville 2